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SECURITY INFORMATION

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REPORT

DATE DISTR. 3 June 1953

NO. OF PAGES 18

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REFERENCES

This is UNEVALUATED Information

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Between October 1946 to June 1947: General Adamov (fnu), [redacted] called the operetta general.

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From June 1947 to June 1949: Engineer Rebenko, (fnu), a technical expert

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From June 1949 to October 1950: Engineer Smirnov, (fnu).

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2. The chief of the Energy Department was in charge of the supply of power, water, air, the heating, and the sewage systems of Plant 1, and also of the workers' settlement and the town of Podberezye. His office was in the heating plant, and the staff was composed of Soviets only.

3. The commercial director, Smirnov, (fnu), was in charge of the bookkeeping, material procurement, storage, and ORS (supply) problems. [redacted]

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC									
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4. The position of Chief Engineer was held by Vosnesenskiy. (fnu),

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5. Zavkom, the Soviet labor union, worked in close cooperation with the Partkom. Both organizations actually represented the authority of the government in the plant and the settlement and were consulted on all important decisions. Zavkom had nothing in common with western labor unions; it was comparable to the BGL-Betriebsgewerkschaftsleitung (local labor unions) in East Germany. Zavkom functioned as an executive organization of the Party to increase the output, to organize the Stakhanov system, and to arrange the 1 May and October Revolution celebrations, etc. The plant paper, The Crocodile, published by this organization, was posted on the bulletin board. The paper severely criticized discipline violations, decrease of output, etc. The social welfare function of Zavkom was limited to the reimbursement of salaries, as in cases of illness. The plant paid 50 percent of the lost wages, and the share paid by Zavkom was graduated in accordance with the years worked at the plant; e.g., for one year ten percent of the salary was paid, for two years of service 20 percent, and so on. Workers with more than five years of service received full reimbursement of their pay. The chief of Zavkom was allegedly elected annually, but actually he was appointed to this position. In 1950, Aleksandrov (fnu),
- was chief of Zavkom.

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6. The chief of Partkom, the Party Committee, was also elected yearly. In 1950, Amalshenkov, a Party member in ill repute, was chief. The organization was in charge of the political functions, including political training. The Zavkom and Partkom offices were located on the second floor of the gatehouse. Three or four persons worked in each office.

Power Supply

7. The power supply for the plant was generally sufficient. For the civilian population, power was usually supplied between 0500 and 0700 hours, from 1100 to 1300, and between 1700 and 2200 hours, in summer as well as in winter. Even when the power was scheduled to be on, it was often turned off. The poor condition of the transformers and the switching stations were the cause of additional failures in the power supply. Soviet and German nachalniki (supervisors) were excluded from power rationing and were supplied by special transmission lines. The houses of the civilian population were not provided with kilowatt meters, and power consumption was charged on the basis of the wattage of the electric appliances in each household. About one ruble was charged per watt. This amount had to be paid, no matter how often the electric current was switched off. The penalty for unregistered electric equipment was several 100 rubles, but usually it was settled by paying 20 percent of the penalty to the control personnel. The power quota to be supplied to the community was set by the Ministry of Power Stations in Moscow.

General Information

8. In order to enter the plant, a gate pass was required, which contained the bearer's name and photograph and the department he worked in. Different passes were issued for the designing offices and for the Production Department. The so-called navykhod pass entitled the bearer to enter and to leave the plant anytime, while the standard passes merely authorized one to enter and to leave the plant just before work hours and not later than one hour after work time respectively. All gate passes were the same color; the word navykhod

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was stamped on the special passes. Very few navykhod passes were issued. [redacted] ten bearers of such passes at OKB 1. The employees had to enter the plant at the gate indicated on the pass. When they entered the plant they had to tell the guard their number and show the pass again to a guard who was posted inside the plant.

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9. Activities at the plant were seriously hampered by the lack of an airfield at Podberezye. During 1946 and 1947, the aircraft were tested at Ramenskoye airfield; during 1948 and 1949 at Teplyy Stan; and, after the fall of 1949, they were test flown at Borki. For the truck shipment to Ramenskoye and Teplyy Stan, the aircraft had to be disassembled completely, while assembled aircraft were moved on two barges and shipped to Borki.
10. In Podberezye, [redacted] the products of Soviet handicraft work and could not understand how the Soviets had been able to build the MIG-15 in mass production with such a low level of technical skill in the aircraft industry. When some complicated lathe work was required at a time when no Germans were working, one of the six German lathe operators was called from his quarters. 25X1
11. Under the planned economy, the requests for material for the coming year had to be forwarded by October. These requisitions had to be broken down into very small details; e.g., for duraluminum not only the total number of sheets had to be given, but also the various thicknesses required had to be included on the requisitions. Any changes in disposition, which often became necessary at a development plant, could therefore be achieved only with extreme difficulties.
12. Another drawback was the Soviet system of having the worker pay for any pieces he happened to spoil. During the takeoff tests of the EF-140 (V-1), a bolt in the landing-gear suspension in the wing collapsed. An investigation revealed that a Soviet lathe operator had spoiled the first bolt, manufactured of a high-quality steel. Being afraid of a penalty, he did not report the failure but manufactured a second bolt of the next-best steel he could find.
13. There was a permanent shortage of all kinds of materials, from metal sheets and profiles, down to pencils and other office materials. The shortage was especially critical when the supplies brought from Dessau were exhausted. In order to work at all, the German designers often had to procure their ozalid paper from plants in the vicinity, e.g., from Zavalovo. The origins of the ozalid paper and other material could not be determined. When Baade or any other German scientist complained to the plant director about these numerous difficulties they were usually told that the Soviet mass production plants worked much better than the German ones could, but German scientists never visited such a plant.

Plants in the Vicinity of Podberezye

14. Steel slugs for the forging of engine suspensions were received from a plant with a railroad connection, located in the town center of Zavalovo, southeast of Kimry. [redacted] a slug which had first-sized holes in it. 25X1
15. There was a new factory under construction on the southeastern bank of the Volga River, at the terminal station of the railroad line from Dmitrov. This plant was repeatedly mentioned by other returnees. However, [redacted] prior to 1950, high buildings were constructed there. Like all other plants of special importance, this plant was strictly guarded and could not be entered. [redacted] because of better wages, they preferably would have worked at this plant, which they referred to as an ammunition plant. Some parts of the plant could be seen from the opposite bank of the Volga River. [redacted] the silhouettes of some round buildings, which, according to their shape, were 25X1

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typical ammunition bunkers with explosion roofs. The length of the plant area was estimated at 1.5 to 2 km. Several smaller buildings and one large building, about 150 to 200 meters long, with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 story projecting above the trees, were located relatively close to the Volga River. Paul Juelge, who once flew over the plant, stated that there was probably intensive construction work going on, but he was not able to determine any details. In order to clarify continuous rumors that the plant was engaged in atomic research, Dr. Wede took a sample of water from the Volga, downstream from the plant. Dr. Wede never mentioned anything about the result of this test, so it was believed among the German engineers that no such activities were being performed at the plant.

Salaries and Wages in 1950

16. The Soviet plant director of Plant 1 was given a basic monthly pay of 3,600 rubles and many privileges, such as gift certificates, reduced prices, free food from the kolkhos, free quarters, and a share of about five percent of each bonus given to any employee at the plant. The plant director also profited from blackmarket activities. Other monthly salaries were:

Chief Engineer Vosnesenskiy	2,800 rubles
Chief Designer Obruchov	3,600 rubles
(Obruchov's pay would also have been 2,800 rubles, but it was raised, so he would not get less than his German colleagues.)	
Designers, Category I	1,200 to 1,400 rubles
Designers, Category II	800 to 1,200 rubles
Designers, Category III	500 to 800 rubles
Technical draftswomen	450 rubles, maximum
Plant Manager Isotov, (fnu)	2,400 rubles
Plant engineers and workshop chiefs	1,200 to 1,600 rubles
Foremen	800 to 1,200 rubles
Skilled laborers, e.g., highly-qualified lathe operators	600 to 800 rubles
Fitters	400 to 650 rubles
Unskilled laborers	200 to 350 rubles
Scrubwomen	180 to 280 rubles
Female plant police	260 rubles
Maximum pay for Party members	360 rubles

17. The German personnel at Plant 1 received the following monthly wages:

Chief Designer, Graduate Engineer B.C. Baade	7,000 rubles
Deputy Engineer Fritz Freitag	6,000 rubles
Division chiefs	5,000 rubles
Department chiefs	4,500 rubles

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Section chiefs	2,750 to 3,000 rubles
Designers	2,250 to 2,500 rubles
Chief foremen	1,800 rubles
Foremen	1,750 rubles
Skilled laborers	1,350 to 1,800 rubles
Female translator	1,200 to 1,400 rubles
Typists	600 to 800 rubles

The salaries of the department and section chiefs and the designers varied in accordance with their academic title and the importance of their duties. Individual section chiefs received salaries up to 5,000 rubles, while some of the designers received only 2,000 rubles per month.

Food Supply Situation

18. After 1947, when rationing was stopped, all kinds of food were theoretically available and for sale. Only the nachalniki were allowed to order their food by telephone and received everything free to their house. They were even supplied sugar, rice, white flour, and white bread, which was still scarce for the Germans. Nachalniki were the plant director and other persons in leading positions, including the key personnel of Partkom and Zavkom. If they were Party members, even the chiefs of the workshops were nachalniki. In 1950, a Soviet woman with a baby on her arm was squeezed to death while lining up for bread. At that time, only 250 grams of bread was issued at a time.

The Attitude of the Population

19. When the Germans arrived, the population was very reserved and almost hostile. They stole a lot when the Germans unloaded their furniture in Dmitrov to ship it to Podberezye from there. On the way to Podberezye, Soviets with long rods pushed German belongings from the trucks and disappeared with the stolen items into the woods. The Party prohibited fraternization between Soviets and Germans and, because of the fear of losing their jobs or being imprisoned, the Soviets adhered strictly to this directive. In the plant conversations were restricted to inevitable subjects. Even though some Germans tried very hard to cultivate their Soviet colleagues, there was no social life. Steuerlein, who was on excellent terms with Kulyatsev, once invited him to come into his house and wait for the rain to stop. Kulyatsev hesitated for a moment in front of the building, then declared that the rain had stopped, and walked off with his family in the heavy rain. Juelge was occasionally visited by a Soviet whom he had met at Ramenskoye. The Soviet friend always arrived through the back door and left the same way, in the dark, not before the way over the field had been carefully checked.
20. Shortly after the Germans had arrived, the Soviets were told at a Party meeting that the discrepancy between the living standard of the Germans and the descriptions of conditions in capitalist-ruled Western countries as given by Soviet propaganda was due to the fact that all the beautiful furniture had been stolen in Czechoslovakia during the war. The population was advised to note the Czech stamps on the rear sides of the furniture. The German families wondered why the Soviets slunk into their quarters and finally asked permission to see the back sides of the furniture. When the Soviets did not find any Czech inscriptions and identified the furniture as of German origin, they admitted what they had been told at the Party meeting. They had not been told, however, that Czechoslovakia was a capitalist country at the time when the furniture was allegedly stolen. A world of illusions was broken down for those

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Soviets who had a chance to learn the truth about German life. The unconcealed, hostile attitude of the hotel personnel at the beginning was gradually converted into approving amazement, because the Germans never cheated them on the bills, tipped them well, behaved properly, and were friendly to the personnel, while Soviet guests acted just the opposite, especially trying to cheat on the bill. Germans, therefore, soon were favorite guests and were given everything available. The personnel mostly was female. They even granted unlimited credit, at times when the Germans had not received any pay for weeks. Later the personnel often talked about personal things with the Germans and, when the Germans returned to their country, they even shed tears.

21. The population was very much interested in learning about life in Western Europe, especially Soviet women, who lead an incomparably harder life than Western European women, and asked repeatedly whether it was really true that in Western Europe women generally don't have to work. Whenever a Soviet found a chance to talk to a German whom he trusted and when he was sure of not being observed, numerous questions were asked. It was noticed that men and women asked their questions separately and that no questions were asked when both sexes were present. Soviets who dared to visit the quarters of their German colleagues secretly were amazed about the furniture, the household utensils, and the clothing of the German women and children. They realized that the descriptions given by former Soviet prisoners-of-war and members of the Soviet occupation forces in Germany were not exaggerated and that pictures which they had seen occasionally were actually true.
22. It was known that former PWs had to pass five years on probation, during which, probably as a protection against sabotage, they were not allowed to work at armament plants, receiving the higher wages paid there. This was once stated by a village electrician at Podberezye who spoke German well and was apparently an excellent craftsman. Furthermore, it was said that returnees were sent to work in regions far away from their dependents. Occupation soldiers returning from East Germany were generally sent to large military camps in the Far East, so they would not make contact with the civilian population and tell them about their impressions of Germany. In order to help them forget Germany, they were given four hours of political training every day, and were released according to their political reliability and attitude, on probation. Whenever the civilian population made contact with the Germans, they were convinced that the Germans could accomplish anything. It was said that a German PW could enter a prison camp with a tin can and leave it with a submachine gun three days later.
23. Once when the German chess club arranged a fancy-dress party with decorations and murals, a Soviet commission arrived from Moscow to inspect the rooms. The Soviets could not believe that the German who painted these rooms was also a violinist in the orchestra and, on top of everything else, one of the best designers in the plant. The Germans believed that most effective anti-Communist propaganda could be achieved by having all Western people travel through the USSR and the Soviets visit the countries of Western Europe. Most Soviets laughed at the propaganda which declared many new inventions to be of Soviet origin.
24. Many Soviet radio owners listened to Western broadcasts. The Germans believed that the effectiveness of these programs could be increased. The Soviets did not accept the propaganda put out by White Russians, such as former officers and members of the nobility who had emigrated to the West in 1917.

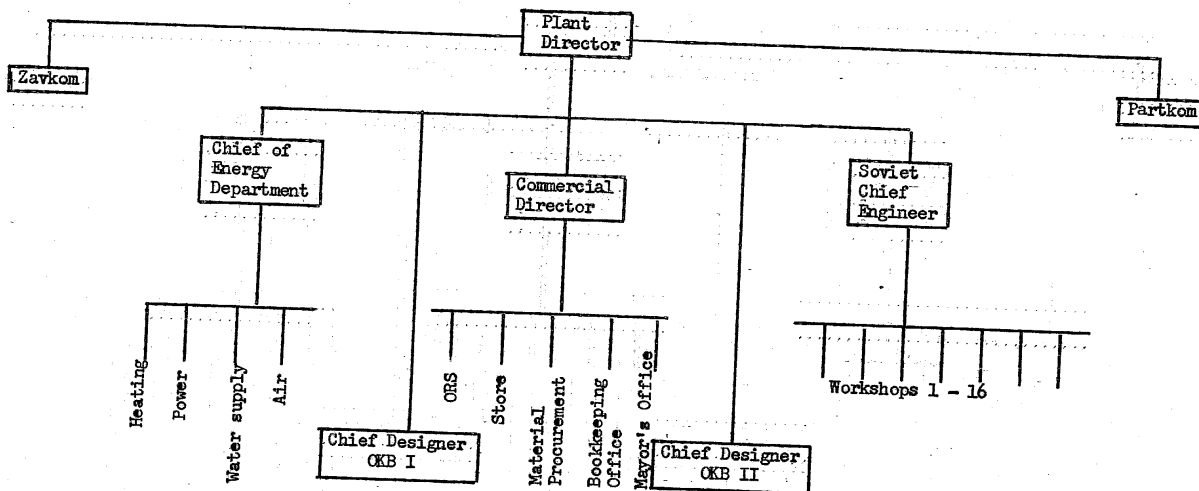
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Organizational Setup of Plant No. 1 at Podberezye

Soviet Ministry of Aviation Industry



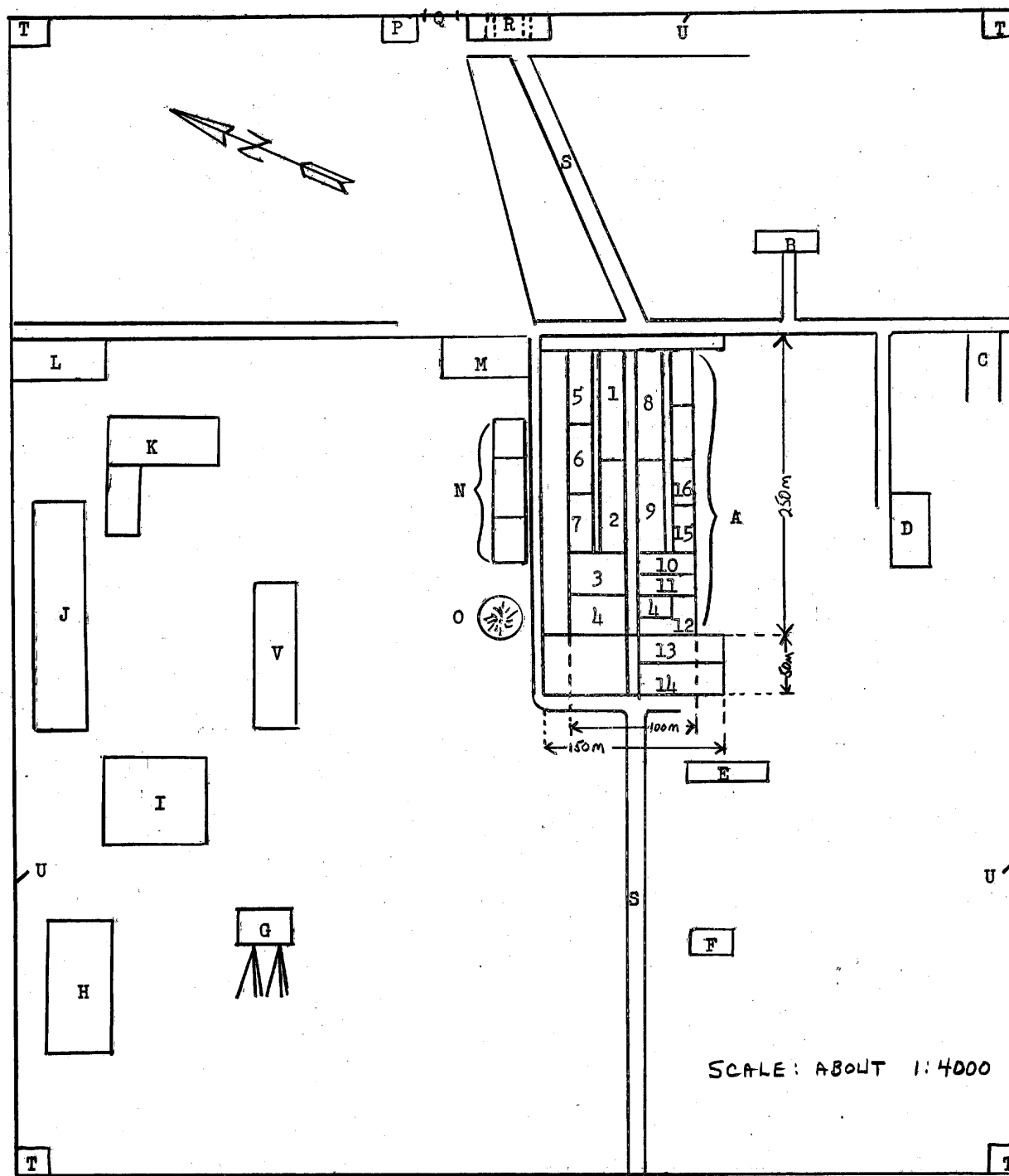
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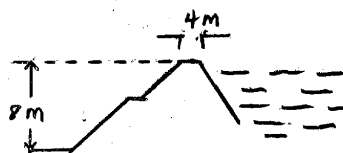
Layout Sketch of Plant No. 1 at Podberezye



See next page for legend to sketch

Moskovskoye

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Legend

A. Main plant building

1. Mechanical workshop, Tsekh 1, with lathe shop, milling shop, boring shop, planing shop, gear-cutting shop, and grinding shop, equipped with the following machinery:
 - 3 shapers
 - 1 parallel planing machine with a throat of 2.5 meters
 - 1 parallel planing machine with a throat of 4.5 meters
 - 3 vertical milling machines
 - 3 horizontal milling machines
 - 3 center lathes with a center length of 1.5 meters and a center height of 0.3 meters
 - 2 center lathes with a center length of 3 meters and a center height of 0.6 meters
 - 4 turret lathes
 - 1 head lathe (Kopfdrehbank) with a center height of 1.5 meters
 - 2 boring machines for external bearings, 45 mm maximum diameter
 - 3 gear-grinding machines
 - 2 face-grinding machines, with a table length of up to 1.5 meters
 - 1 cylindrical grinding machine, up to 35 mm in diameter
 - 2 Oerlikon jig-boring machines
 - 2 hacksaw machines
 - 1 disc saw
 - 4 emery wheels
2. Tsekh 2, fitting shop, assembly of individual parts. The fitting shop included the welding department equipped with autogeneous and electric welding machines, including:
 - 4 welding transformers
 - 4 portable autogeneous welding apparatus
 - 4 electric benchdrills, up to 8 mm in diameter
 - 2 straightening presses for profile rods
3. Tsekh 11, plumbing shop (tinsmith shop), pressing, drawing, and punching of metal sheets. The equipment included:
 - 2 edging machines for metal sheets up to 6 mm thick; the machine was 2.5 m long.

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- 2 sheet-cutting machines, 2.5 m long, for sheets up to 6 mm thick; both machine tools were motor-driven
 - 2 hand-operated, burnishing lathes
 - A drawing press, mechanically operated, with a table area 0.75 x 1.5 meters
 - A large, hydraulic press with a table area 1.5 x 2.5 meters
 - 4 Junkers & Belz hydraulic presses
 - Several hand-operated edging and bending machines, and shears
 - 4. Tsekhs 3 and 5, final assembly shop and construction of large parts
 - 3 electric spot-welding machines, 2 SSW made and 1 from AEG.
 - A cooling box for rivets, riveting hammers, and boring machines.
 - Exploding rivets were used only as long as the rivets from Dessau were available. New exploding rivets were not supplied.
 - 5. Instrument shop, OEB II (Dr. Wede)
 - 2 small center lathes, 1.5 meters long and 0.3 meters high
 - 3 benchdrills, up to 8 mm in diameter
 - 6. Physical laboratory (Eitner)
 - 3 machines for breaking tests: two smaller machines from the Schenk firm in Darmstadt and one larger one from Losenhausen in Duesseldorf
 - An oscillator
 - A Brinnell hardness-testing machine
 - 7. Measuring laboratory, with excellent equipment, including all high-quality brake measures, gauges, and plug gauges, to test the machine tools, etc. All instruments came from Junkers in Dessau.
 - 8. Assembly shop for jigs and fixtures
 - 9. Mechanical shop for jigs and fixtures, equipped with gas cutting torches, indicators, and gauges.
 - 10. Aging and varnishing shop, Tsekhs 13
 - 4 aging baths for copper plating, nickel plating, and chromium plating
 - An aluminizing installation for metal sheets
 - 2 gas-heated annealing furnaces)
 - 2 electric annealing furnaces) for case hardening
 - Salt baths for the treatment of duraluminum rivets
- The equipment of the varnishing shop was rather primitive and included spraying pistols. Furnaces, air conditioners, and suction installations were not available. Larger pieces were treated outdoors.

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11. Hydraulic laboratory, Tsakh 14
12. Laboratory for breaking-point tests, Tsakh 15. The laboratory was equipped with a new profile grate of double-T profiles, 20 cm high. Hydraulic struts of different sizes were used for pressing.
 - A measuring apparatus for torsional oscillation
 - A drop-hammer for special tests on landing-gear
13. Construction department for models, Tsakh 16, with:
 - 2 surface-milling cutters
 - A laminating machine
 - A profile-milling machine
 - 2 disc saws
 - 2 hacksaws
 - A special glue shop, with an air conditioner from Dessau. Cold glue and kaurit were used.
14. Storage room. A test stand for servo-controls was erected there. The two annexes were constructed for offices. See front view of main plant building. The following offices were installed there:
 - Right wing: office of Dr. Wede, OKB II, Statics Department OKB II, Planning and Material Procurement Department, OKB II, Aviation Department, OKB II, Designing Department for Aircraft Engines, OKB II;
 - Left wing: Development Department, OKB I, Technical Liaison Office, Development and Designing Department for Fire Extinguishers, Special Designs, Translation Section, Construction of Jigs and Fixtures, Soviet Deputy Chief Designer, German Deputy Chief Designer, Office of the Chief Projector, Chief of Planning, office in charge of the individual models, Flutter Department (sic), Soviet Chief Technologist, and the Designing Department for Jigs and Fixtures.
15. Four-story administration building; for details see Page 13
16. Entrances and guards
- B. Transformer station, 10 kv/220/380 v, single-story, stone building, 12 x 15 m.
- G. Old boiler house, not in operation
- D. Woodworking shops for the entire plant, the settlement, and the government-owned buildings in Podberesye. The workshop does not work for the aircraft industry.
- E. Test stand for fire extinguishers
- F. Improvised target range
- G. Engine test stand of OKB II
- H. Concrete area for brake tests of the DFS-346
- I. New boiler house with chimney, about 45 m high, four-story building, constructed after 1946 as heating plant which also housed the compressors for the compressed air system of the plant. (Atmospheric pressure: 5.5 to 6 atmospheres)

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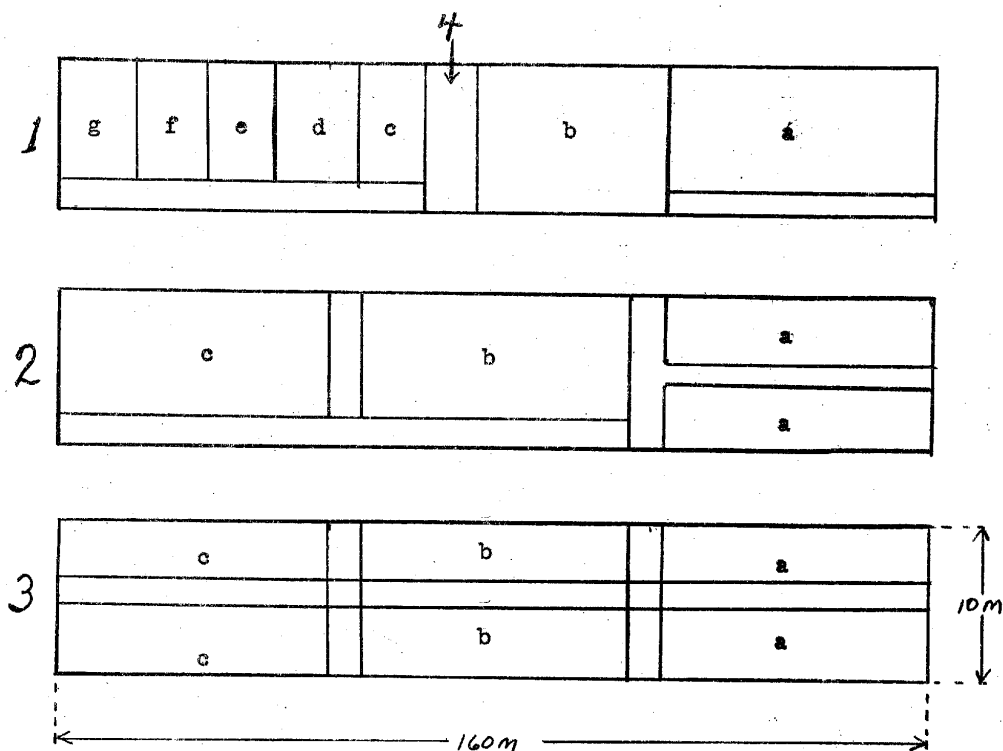
- J. Storage area for semi-finished products
- K. Wind tunnel
- L. Coal dump
- M. Ground floor: dispensary, drop forge
First floor: ganging and Testing Department
- N. The ground floor housed the welding shop; the installations on the second and third floors were not known
- O. Storage place for T-Material and C-Material (rocket fuels)
- P. Gate guard and plant security department
- Q. Main gate for motor vehicles
- R. Gate with two entrances for personnel
- S. Concrete roads
- T. Guard towers
- U. Fence, 2.5 meters high, of duraluminum
- V. (No explanation given)

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Administration of Plant No. 1 at PodberezeLegend

1. Ground floor:

- a. Designing office, OKB I
- b. Chemical laboratory, OKB II
- c. Soviet Chief Supervisor
- d. German administration (Dreuse, (fnu))
- e. Soviet administration
- f. Chief Dispatcher and Calculator (Soviet)
- g. Office of the Soviet Chief Dispatcher

2. Second floor:

- a. Designing office OKB I
- b. Directors' offices: Roessing, Soviet Chief Engineer, Soviet plant director, Baade
- c. Designing office, OKB II

3. Third floor:

- a. Designing office, OKB I
- b. Commercial Department (Soviets only)
- c. Designing office, OKB II

4. Entrance

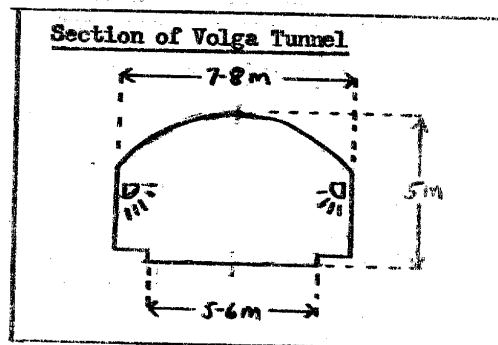
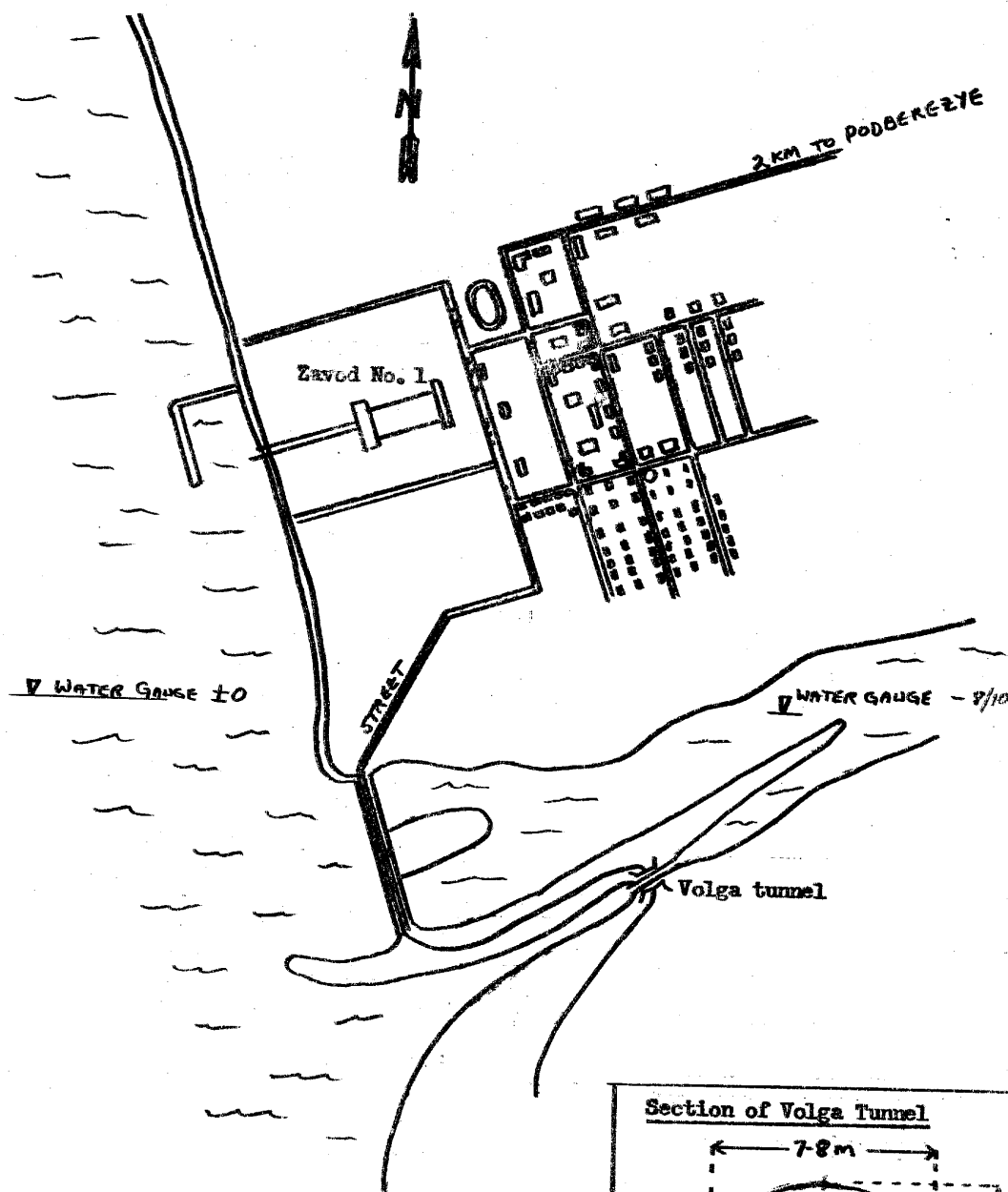
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Layout Sketch of Pilot Plant No. 1 and the Workers' Settlement
at Podberezye



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Price List of Food and Other Articles

25. Article	Unit	Price (in rubles)
Rye bread	kg	2.40
White bread	kg	3.60
White flour (shortage)	kg	6.20 (25.00 on black market)
Grits (shortage)	kg	4.80 (25.00 on black market)
Sugar (shortage)	kg	13.50 (30.00 on black market)
Potatoes	kg	2.00
Milk	liter	3.50
Eggs	each	1.50 to 2.00
Sour cream	about 200 gr.	40.00 to 60.00
Butter	kg	76.00
Margarine	kg	35.00
Sunflower oil	liter	35.00
Meat	kg	25.00 to 35.00
Small Caucasian tangerines, available only in Moscow	each	1.00
Apples and pears	each	3.00 to 5.00
Caucasian bananas	each	10.00 to 11.00
Raisins	kg	62.00
<u>Canned vegetables and fruits:</u>		
Peas	$\frac{1}{2}$ jar	7.80
Beans	$\frac{1}{2}$ jar	6.40
Apple sauce	$\frac{1}{2}$ jar	7.00
Jam	jar	16.00
Stewed plums	kg	24.00
Fish, in tomato sauce		16.00
Pork	$\frac{1}{2}$ kg	22.00
Coffee	kg	48.00 to 75.00
Tea, Uzbek and Georgian, 2nd grade	28 g.	4.40 to 6.60

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Article	Unit	Price (in rubles)
<u>Alcoholic beverages:</u>		
Vodka	liter	28.00 to 36.00
Caucasian wine, Kagor, sweet	bottle	48.00
Soviet Madeira	bottle	38.00
Cognac	$\frac{1}{2}$ liter	48.00 to 75.00
Champagne, white	bottle	37.50
Champagne, red	bottle	36.00
Beer, drawn from the wood	$\frac{1}{2}$ liter	3.80
Beer, in bottles, standard size		4.20 to 8.20

It was believed that the content of alcohol in the beer drawn from the wood was achieved by adding vodka.

Tobacco:

Kapitan, loose, packaged cigars	each	18.00
Cigarillos	piece	0.60 to 2.40
Kremlin cigars, in glass tubes	each	24.00
(Cigars were always too fresh)		
Dukat cigarettes	10	8.00
Papirossi, "Kazbek"	25	16.00
Papirossi, "Krasnaya Zvezda", best brand	20	28.00
Cigarettes, "Drug", with the head of a shepherd on the package. These cigarettes were also available at HO stores in East Germany	20	22.00
Cigarettes, "Troika"	20	24.00
Makhorka	50 g	1.00
Pipe tobacco, good quality, from the Crimea	200 g	32.00
American-type tobacco	200 g	36.00

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Article	Unit	Price (in rubles)
<u>Clothing:</u>		
Man's suit, unbelievably poor material, poor cut	1	950.00
Man's suit, slightly better quality	1	1,250.00
Man's suit, cheapest material	1	280.00
Tailored suit, made in Moscow by special order, fair quality	1	4,700.00
<u>Shoes:</u>		
Czech shoes with rubber soles		680.00
Czech, woman's shoes with leather soles		375.00
Simple, man's shoes		340.00
Tennis shoes		75.00
[redacted] 365.00 rubles for one pair of Soviet shoes. After one week the sole came off in rainy weather. [redacted] such shoes should be worn with overshoes only.		
Soviet leather shoes, with leather soles		500 to 600
<u>Furnishings</u>		
Light bulbs, 25 watt		12.00
40 watt		16.00
Sofa, about 150 m long, without spring upholstery, poor quality		750.00
Wardrobe, 1 m wide, 1.60 m high, with two doors, fir		950.00
[redacted] an old, German, office desk, value about 120 DM, to a black-marketeer in Moscow for 500 rubles. For a damaged wardrobe he was offered 1,000 rubles.		
Simple, Finnish, kitchen chairs		75.00
Soviet chairs with oil-cloth seat		125.00
Soviet kitchen cabinet, 1.5 m high, 0.8 m wide, including the superstructure with two glass doors		600.00
Hungarian alarm clock		75.00

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<u>Article</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price (in rubles)</u>
Soviet alarm clock		78.00
German alarm clock (DM 3.50)		56.00
Agfa box camera, "Komsomolets"		105.00
Soviet Leica, simple model		1,300.00
<u>Automobiles:</u>		
Moskvich, Soviet version of the Opel-Kadett sedan, on which the doors did not close anymore after several weeks' use		18,500.00
If paid for with bonds		8,500.00
Pobeda sedan, the Soviet version of the Opel Kapitael; the car was assigned		36,000.00
For high-ranking Party members: ZIS sedan, a big car which was assigned only by the government		120,000.00
BMW sedan, made in Eisenach		16,000.00
If paid for with bonds		6,500.
Light motorcycles, 98 cm, produced in Odessa with dismantled DKW and Miele equipment		3,675.00
Latvian bicycles		1,200.00
Soviet bicycles		1,500.00

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